

NEW YEAR TO START BUSINESS REVIVAL

Country Prepared to Turn Out
Fifty Billions Worth of
Products in 1922.

BUYING MOVEMENT FELT

Government Officials Con-
fident That New Era of
Prosperity Is at Hand.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—More than \$50,000,000,000 worth of goods and manufactured products can be turned out by mills and factories during 1922, it was estimated here today on the basis of industrial reports to the Census Bureau.

The nation's industrial world is prepared to meet prosperity which, Government officials believe, will begin to develop early in the new year, terminating widespread unemployment. In the United States and throughout the world, a strong buying movement is beginning to be felt. The country, it is indicated, is prepared to climb completely out of economic stagnation which gripped business through most of 1921.

The gradually rising tide of better business means increased profits, increasing salaries for workers and higher wages generally. Government officials who are in touch with the business world directly believe the tide of depression has been completely thrust back.

Shipments are on the increase on the railroads. Bank clearances are gradually rising in many big cities. Retail dealers are beginning to order in larger volume. Department stores report increased sales. The coal output is increasing. It is shown in the official reports from mines to the Geological Survey. Big manufacturing concerns and corporations are meeting more promptly their Federal tax requirements. The money market shows a quickening of demand. Idle dollars are being put to work.

Unemployment is steadily decreasing month by month, according to reports to the Labor Department. Mills and factories in every section of the United States are hiring additional workers and reducing the period of partial operation. In some sections factories are running full time. The textile mills of New England, the middle Atlantic States and in the South report more and larger orders. In New England also the leather and woolen mills are working longer hours.

Not more than 2,000,000 workers are now idle, it is estimated here, although there is no exact data covering the entire country. A year ago unemployment involved more than 5,000,000 workers. During the summer and fall approximately 3,000,000 men and women found more or less permanent employment, it is indicated.

The average industrial worker now is earning at a rate slightly in excess of \$1,600 a year. A few weeks ago the average rate was only \$900. Many workers of course are earning far more than this. But the average is found to be in excess of \$1,000 a year when unskilled labor is included. The slight increase in the average rate of earning power is taken as one indication that the entire country is beginning to experience a flush of returning prosperity. It shows that in some sections there are not enough workers to fill the jobs available.

A steady increase in being recorded by the Commerce Department in the tonnage of the nation's export trade, upon which prosperity must be based if it is to be experienced by the country. For 1921 sales of American goods in foreign markets totaled more than \$5,000,000,000, despite worldwide depression. A larger total tonnage, but not in value, will be sold during 1922, officials believe.

13 P. C. OF WORKERS HERE LACK EMPLOYMENT

7 P. C. Decline Noted in Fig- ures for Twelve Months.

Unemployed persons in New York city numbered 331,000 on December 15, according to a canvass made by the Committee on Unemployment Statistics and published yesterday by the State Chamber of Commerce Association. This is about

thirteen per cent. of the 2,531,747 persons in the city reported by the last Federal census as being "gainfully employed," or, in other words, having some occupation at which they normally work.

The first canvass made by the committee showed that at the middle of October 12.8, or 343,000 persons were without jobs here, so that a reduction of one-half of one per cent. in unemployment has been made in two months. These figures do not cover unemployment among the city's floating population, which has been estimated variously at from 20,000 to 50,000 more. The canvass shows a decrease of 7 per cent. from the unemployment figures of December 15, 1920.

The main cause in employment is in the retail trade, due, probably, to seasonal conditions. Foreign trade, wholesale commission houses, banks, brokerage houses, insurance companies and agents and real estate concerns show practically no change since October. There has been a slight increase of work for longshoremen, and others connected with transportation, although this group still leads in unemployment by a considerable margin. Unemployment among hotel workers has decreased markedly. Full time domestic servants still are in demand.

The greatest increase in unemployment has been in the building trades, which include 124,000 of the city's workers. Although new houses and apartments are going up, few new projects are being started, and workers released from the completion of buildings find difficulty in getting new jobs. Steel and iron workers are particularly hard hit, as only a few new office or factory buildings are being started.

Factory employment has decreased slightly, due to a falling off in the manufacture of men's and women's clothing. The strike in the women's clothing industry has been a chief factor in cutting down employment in that line. Millinery manufacturing, on the contrary, has shown a marked increase.

Figures taken a year ago by Dr. David F. Flynn, representative of the State and Federal labor departments showed that unemployment in the State affected 20 per cent. of the workers. This average was about the same in the city as in the State. In some industries the unemployment rose to a high peak, as in the case of the automobile, textile, boot and shoe, garment and fur trades.

POLICE IN CLASH WITH STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS

Bayonet-tipped Riot Guns Used in Omaha.

OMAHA, Dec. 26.—Open defiance of police was manifested here to-night by large crowds of packing house strike sympathizers. Two men were arrested after they had assaulted a policeman, attempting to disarm him. The men were caught after a three block chase. The police making the arrests declared the strike sympathizers hoisted them and threatened to take the prisoners from them.

When officers arrested a man near the Armour & Co. plant for alleged disorderly conduct and were waiting for a patrol wagon, a crowd gathered and again threatened to free the prisoner, police said. The officers in one instance early to-night swept a crowd before them with bayonet-tipped riot guns, clearing a street for blocks.

JEWES TO STAY IN BESSARABIA. 40,000 Refugees From Ukraine Saved From Deportation.

Forty thousand Jews who fled from the Ukraine into Bessarabia to escape pogroms and starvation, only to be ordered deported, may now stay in their country of refuge indefinitely, it was announced yesterday by the American Jewish Relief Committee.

The arrangement for their stay was made with the Rumanian Government by American Jewish representatives and the Hansen committee, according to a cable received here from Dr. Bernard Kahn, Rumanian director of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. More than 200,000 Jews have left the Ukraine during the last three years.

ARMY DROPS BORDER PATROL.

Withdraws Aid to United States
Immigration Agents.

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 26.—Cooperation given to United States immigration agents in patrolling the Mexican border by troops was withdrawn in an order published at headquarters Eighth Corps, announced to-day.

During the war, when violations of immigration laws were numerous, the United States officials insisted in keeping out of this country undesirable

CHANCES IN MEXICO FOR FAT CONTRACTS

Many Public Works, Such as
Road Building, Offer Good
Opportunities.

INFLUENCE IS PAID FOR

Careful Survey of Situation
Shows Trouble in Collect-
ing Debts.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Dec. 26.—Great numbers of American contractors, particularly road building contractors, are coming to Mexico. Like the bankers who have been coming here in throngs, the contractors see an important new field of opportunity and activity, but like the bankers they have come face to face with the problem of payment. This has resulted in a condition of great uncertainty.

Some important concerns which came here in expectation of doing great things have announced that they would retire from the field, and have almost immediately afterward announced that they would remain and go ahead with undertakings which they had been tempted to forsake because of the uncertainty as to payment.

It is a matter of common notoriety that small officials when entrusted with the letting of a contract for building of other work exact from the contractors a percentage of the contract, and this has caused whippers concerning the greater undertakings, which would of course be exempt from the rule, because of the unlimited opportunities for graft in the expenditure of many millions.

A banker discussing an official who possesses great business ability remarked to another official: "It is strange that a man of his kind would be content with 2,000 pesos a month." "But," said the other man, "he makes much more than 2,000 pesos a month." "How can a salaried man do that?" asked the banker.

"He gets large commissions when he makes purchases," replied the other. "He seemed to think, according to the banker, that the collection of 'commissions' was perfectly honorable and regular in a public official.

Some One Shares Profits.

The larger contractors who are endeavoring to enter this field keep their methods safely to themselves, but some of the smaller contractors admit that, if they make any headway, they must have the aid of some one in close touch with power, who shares in the profits. This is by no means a new condition in the contracting business. Investigations from time to time in the last twenty years in New York have disclosed a similar system. But in Mexico the probable prizes, when this country is in a position to pay for the great undertakings calling for attention, are much greater than even the prizes in an open market.

The work to be done in Mexico is of every description—highway and railroad building, harbor improvements, irrigation works and construction in many other lines.

Roadbuilding is receiving particular attention at present because highway improvements are pressing needed in all parts of the country. Many contractors who have been engaged in this line of work in the United States have come here in expectation of a fever of road building similar to that across the border during several years. Large concerns which have in the past devoted their energies to other lines of construction have also turned to road building because of the immense possibilities in this country, which has been described as "almost a virgin field for the road contractor."

Mexico wants better roads and construction would even now be going on at a tremendous rate but for the problem of payment.

Some Companies Accept Bonds.

Some time ago it was reported that several important companies having dealings with the Mexican Government had decided to accept bonds for work and materials. This report brought other contractors, large and small, into the field. These newcomers thought that if great corporations, which move

under the direction of expert and far-sighted men, who usually have exact information as to the conditions of the country, could be persuaded by others, these new companies would be in a position to accept bonds and express doubt that any of the large corporations are actually taking bonds to any large amount. A few insist that the large corporations are being paid in cash, through a system of delaying other payments, and even assert that the important concerns are being favored because their friendship and interest in Mexico will have a favorable political effect.

The Mexican Government, because of other insistent demands, is in no position to make great expenditures for road betterment. At the good roads congress held here it was proposed that the Government spend 30,000,000 pesos, or \$15,000,000. It was found that this could not be done without neglecting other needs, such as the schools, and it was then proposed that 10,000,000 pesos, or \$5,000,000, be spent. This may be done, but even that is uncertain, although there is strong sentiment in favor of highway improvement, due in great part to the agitation of automobile clubs and organizations of business men.

The States are also urged to devote large sums to road building. Nearly every one of the twenty-nine States is doing something in the way of improving highways, but practically every one is too embarrassed financially to do much until it is possible to issue bonds, and there is no present market for bonds issued by the States.

It has been proposed that the Mexican Government press forward the road building program this winter so as to give employment to idle men. Unemployment has become a serious problem in many sections, and it is feared that the number of men out of work will increase rather than decrease during the next few months. Something in this line may be done, although President Obregon favors having roads built by contract, having found that such work, when done by the Government, is much more costly than when done by contractors, who know that what they will receive critical inspection.

JOHN DREW ENLISTS FILMS TO AID RELIEF

Condensed Milk Is 'Ticket' to Help Armenian Children.

The work of the Near East Relief Committee, which is endeavoring to save the lives of 200,000 orphans who are in danger of starving to death in Armenia this winter, has been endorsed by Charles M. Schwab in a letter to John Drew, chairman of the National Theatrical Committee of the organization. "I am heartily in sympathy with your undertaking," Mr. Schwab wrote Mr. Drew with reference to the effort which will be made in January to have New Yorkers adopt 5,000 of the Armenian orphans.

Mr. Drew has gained the cooperation of the motion picture and theater interests in the effort which will be made to bring the plight of these hungry children to the attention of the public. During January the film, "Alice in Wonderland," will be shown in school children in school auditoriums all over the city, as well as in motion picture houses. A can of condensed milk will be the admission fee. One showing of the film at a Brooklyn theater already has resulted in the acquisition of over a ton of milk for famine relief.

ROME PAPERS FORESEE RENEWED AGITATION

Press Throughout Italy Con- demns Court Ruling.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Italian newspapers condemn the refusal of Judge Thayer of Dedham, Mass., to grant a retrial to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who were convicted in his court last summer of murder in the first degree, according to a dispatch to the Central News Agency to-day from its Rome correspondent.

The dispatch says the Rome newspapers predict a new agitation throughout Italy on their behalf.

AUTOMOBILE SKIDS; 2 KILLED.

Motor Plunges Over Embankment Into Fence.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Dec. 26.—Two persons were killed and another seriously injured near here early to-day when an automobile in which they were riding skidded from the road and plunged over a ten foot embankment into a fence.

The dead are Ralph Day, 28, and Miss Ruth Robinson, 19, both of Noblesville. William Kattness of Cicero was hurt about the head, Miss Rilla Wright of Noblesville, another member of the party, was not injured.

PERU'S PROPOSAL ACCEPTED BY CHILE

Envoys Will Meet in Wash-
ington to Settle Tacna-
Arica Dispute.

APPROVAL IN THE PRESS

One Paper Dissents—Lima
Government Sends Note
to Bolivia.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 26 (Associated Press).—The Chilean Government has forwarded a note to the Peruvian Government accepting Peru's proposal that the two countries designate plenipotentiaries to meet at Washington to continue negotiations for a solution of pending disputes. The negotiations between Chile and Peru were begun a fortnight ago. Their chief aim is a settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy.

Peru's note is commented upon favorably by the newspapers *El Mercurio* and *La Nación*. They agree that it is a development bringing the negotiations to a more positive stage. *La Nación* thinks that a meeting of plenipotentiaries in a foreign capital would be a satisfactory method of determining just what is to be arbitrated.

El Diario Ilustrado dissents from this view. It declares there is nothing to arbitrate other than fixing the conditions for carrying out Article III of the treaty of Ancon, providing for a plebiscite to determine the sovereignty of the disputed provinces. The newspaper refers to Peru's proposal to include in the arbitration all questions arising from alleged violation of the past, and asserts that Chile cannot accept any proposals having for their object the reduction of the treaty to a "scrap of paper."

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 26 (Associated Press).—The Peruvian Government has sent a note to Bolivia saying that Peru would take special satisfaction in co-operating with Bolivia to bring about arbitration of the differences between Bolivia and Chile, provided the present controversy between Peru and Chile could be settled by arbitration.

The Peruvian note is in reply to a communication from Bolivia, in which the Bolivian Government raised the point that the Tacna-Arica question was not the only problem resulting from the war of 1879, "whose consequent treaties have fostered constant international discord." The Bolivian note suggested that in case Peru and Chile were unable to arrive at an agreement regarding the sovereignty of the disputed provinces of Tacna and Arica, an international conference, composed of interested and friendly nations, be called to settle the whole South Pacific problem.

According to dispatches received here from La Paz, the Bolivian press was not surprised at Chile's recent refusal to include Bolivia in the present negotiations with Peru, as was suggested in a recent note to Chile from the Bolivian Government demanding the convening of

representatives of the three interested Powers to discuss the South Pacific problem, including Bolivia's aspirations for an outlet to the sea.

Commenting on Chile's refusal to consider this suggestion, *La Republica* is quoted in dispatches as saying: "We are not surprised at Chile's tone, for we have been accustomed to it for forty years. Chile desires to obstruct and annul the League of Nations international conferences and tribunals of justice in order to impose herself by violent means. Her ideas are the same as those she followed during the time of the success of Prussian militarism."

SENATE HAITI REPORT CALLED MILITARISTIC

Independence Society Bitter in Denunciation.

Senatorial reports on conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo are attacked bitterly by the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society as placing the United States on record in favor of a "might makes right" policy. In a statement yesterday the society said:

"The preliminary report of the Senatorial commission to investigate conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo is a disgrace to the United States. Issued immediately following conference with Secretary Hughes it justifies and makes a part of American public policy the overthrow by force of arms of small and weak nations. It indorses the policy followed in Haiti of using violence to impose on a free people a treaty which they would never have."

"Accepted of their own free will, which in far milder form the Republic of Haiti, the second oldest republic in the western hemisphere, had repeatedly rejected, it countenances the farce of a dummy President, held in place by American bayonets, executing at second hand the will of American military authorities. The commission has done irreparable damage to the faith and good name of the United States, especially in Latin America, where our public policy of benevolence are as nothing in the face of the acts and facts which are now part of the public record."

PINE TOPS CUT OFF FOR CHRISTMAS TREES

Raiders on Preserve Are Fined \$200.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Accused of having cut the tops from forty pine trees on the farm of Charles Hill, near Walden, this county, and selling them from Christmas trees, Earl Van Scoy and Claude Anderson of Walden have been fined \$200.

The trees were set out fifteen years ago under the direction of the State Forest Department and were to have been used for experiments in timber culture.

It is said by the young men they had received permission to cut the trees, but it developed that the one who gave the permission had no right to do so.

\$100,000 FIRE IN OIL TOWN.

ARDMORE, Okla., Dec. 26.—Fire wiped out the business section of the town of Dillard in the Hewitt oil field early today, causing damage of \$100,000. None of the structures was covered by insurance.

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